The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,128.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be, on the, following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	24	28	38
Three months ,,	14	16	21
One month ,,	5	6	7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per line.
Second do	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,620 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th December, at 4 P.M.

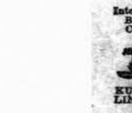
Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo 28
,, Ratnagherry	20	,, Galle 29
,, Vingorra	21	Jan. 1872
,, Carwar	22	,, Negapatam 1
,, Mangalore	23	,, Madras 3
,, Cananore	24	,, Coconada 5
,, Tellicherry	25	,, Visagapatam 6
,, Calicut	26	,, Bimlipatam 7
,, Beyporore	27	,, Gopaulpore 7
,, Cochin	28	,, False Point 8
,, Alleppy	29	Arrive CALCUTTA 9
,, Tuticorin	31	

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beyporore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.



Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Wicks, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th December 1871, at noon.

Dec.		Jan. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSSORAH 12
,, Kurrachee	30	,, Fao 13
,, Gunduv	30	,, Bushire 13
Jan. 1872		
,, Muscat	1	,, Linga 16
,, Bunder Abbas	2	,, Bunder Abbas 17
,, Linga	5	,, Muscat 19
,, Bushire	7-21	,, Gunduv 21
,, Fao	9	,, Kurrachee 24
Arrive BUSSORAH	10	Arrive BOMBAY 27

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Mail from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. T. WILSON, SONS, and Co.'s fine new Steamer XANTHO, 1,800 tons register, 250 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about the end of December. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. A plan of the Saloon can be seen on application. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

THE RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

1st Class to Liverpool	£50
Do. Suez	£30 Exclusive of Wines.
2nd Class to Liverpool	£30

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th Dec mber 1871. Agents s.s. Xantho.

P.S.—For Passage and further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 tons, and 300 Horse Power, G. A. Hancock, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th February 1872.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal, 1st Class	Rs. 500
Do. Do. 2nd Class	350 Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez, 1st Class	350
Do. 2nd Class	225

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine whilst transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 5 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The new Passenger Steamer FLORA, 2,320 Tons, which has very superior accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 14th December.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER FLORA :

	First Class.	Second Class.
To Trieste	£50	£38
To Suez	£36	£22

[*See Special Advertisement.*]

The Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th January.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£26	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	£ 7-12

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by Mail Steamers between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 900 miles shorter than between England and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a boasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulation allowance of 2 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants Through Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs.; overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese, and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 26th November 1871

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 16th December, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (2,180 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 400	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain K. L. Baker, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any check of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 19th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEBRASKA, A 1, 22 years, highest class, 2,262 tons register, 350 H. P. nominal, is intended to be despatched positive y on the 10TH JANUARY 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

	Fares.	
1st Class, to	Liverpool	£45
,,	Suez	£30 Exclusive of Wines & Spirits,
,,	Malta	£35

which can be had on board.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH,
Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtar.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 12	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtar Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtar at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	36	22	8
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	24	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	56	34	14
Leghorn	52	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles			

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st JANUARY 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of Grey Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 bales Grey T. Cloth, 5 lbs.
15 ,, ,, Shirtings, 8 lbs.
10 ,, ,, Domestic, 23 lbs.
3 ,, ,, Jaconets.
2 cases silk bordered Dhoties.
10 cases Butter just land d per Star of India.
300 Iron weights of 56 lbs. each.
10 ,, ,, 28 lbs. ,,
On account of the concerned,
14 cases Crystal Beads.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th December 1871.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable neat open-worked Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Bagatelle Table, Piano, Table Ornaments, Lamps, Flower Pots, Canaries valuable Carriages and Horses, &c., &c., at Barr House, opposite the Hope Hall Hotel, Masagon, being the property of J. H. Blakeman, Esq., leaving the Presidency.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction at the above place, the whole of that valuable household furniture consisting of Drawing, Dining, B-d, Bath, and Cookroom Furniture, Wine, Provision, Garden, Flower Pots, Singing Canaries, &c., for detailed particulars vide Star of India, 11th December 1871.

At 2 P.M.

One handsome four-seated light Carriage by W. C. Williams, London, with Pole and Shaft complete, convertible into a close carriage.

One roughan by Hill & Meadows, London, silver-colour Arab horse, and sets of best plated mounted Harness.

Also the property of a gentleman, one handsome small Brougham with dea-kins Horse and Harness complete, gentleman's riding saddle and handsome Park Phaeton. 1 C Spring Buggy nearly new by Starton.

The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th December, 1871.

HOTELS.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5TH OF OCTOBER.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

FITZGERALD HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 28, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best description.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

Visitors arriving by train should book for

BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for Bores Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXTRAVAGANZA DAVE CARSON, P.T.W., WILL HOLD ANOTHER LEVEE AT MORLEY HALL, COLABA, ON WEDNESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER, AND A GRAND DURBAR AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE, ON THURSDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

Visitors will obtain their Cards and Vouchers from SOUNDY & CO.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To follow the s.s. Xantho.)
WALAMO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H. P. (Nom.)

THIS favourite Steamer will be again despatched about the end of January. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation (amidships) for a large number of First Class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess, and in table arrangements and otherwise everything will be done to insure the comfort of passengers. The Rates of Passage are as follow :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	£30	£20
To Liverpool	£50	£30

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board. Applications for passage to be made to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, KING GEORGE'S SOUND MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE s.s. BANGALORE, 2,063 tons, and 500 H. P., Captain W. Soames, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 18th December, at noon.

This steamer being timed to reach Galle three or four days before the departure of the Return Mail, which is due in Bombay on 1st January, presents a favourable opportunity to parties wishing to make a short Christmas trip.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. BARODA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex S. S. NYANZA, from Southampton, 17th November 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex S. S. MALTA, from Southampton, 4th November 1871.
,, BARHAM, from Liverpool, 5th November 1871.
,, ASSYRIA, from Glasgow, 1st November 1871.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. MERWANJEE ALLY DHURRUMSEY a PARTNER in our FIRM.

COWASJEE JEHANGHEERJEE & Co.

12th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ABBOTSFORD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of LAMA, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ORIENTAL BOOT-BLACKING

Suitable also for Dust Parcels, &c., &c.,

Correct to a Grain,

And weighing from a *quarter of a Tola* up to four hundred Tolahs. By combining all the Weights, the "Official Postage Weigher" can weigh nearly Nine Hundred Tolahs.

Length .....Two Feet.
Width .....Two Feet.
Price, nett cash, reduced to Rs. 60.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, Sole Importers.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS and HORSES issued from all Stations to all Stations, from December 23rd, to January 6th, both days inclusive, will be available to REFURN upon any DAY WITHIN TEN DAYS of the DAY of ISSUE. This will afford a good opportunity for visiting the Famed Ruins in the Ahmedabad District and of participating in the Sports of Guzerat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th December 1871.

The NEW Season's CHINA TEAS, Just received from HONGKONG By TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the MEMBERS and the ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the SCHOOL of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY will be HELD at the Institution, at Mahim, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 P.M.

At the Annual Public Meeting it will be proposed—

(1.) That the following be substituted for Clause II. of the Constitution of the Society :—

"The object of the Society shall be to provide for the Maintenance and Education of Scottish Orphans and of such other children of European descent as the Society shall consider to have sufficient claim to the benefits of the Institution, but not to the exclusion of children of Scottish parentage, who shall in all cases have first claim to admission."

(2.) That the following be substituted for the first twenty-two words of Clause XIII of the Constitution of the Society :—

"A General Meeting of the Members of the Society shall be held yearly in such month as the Committee may decide."

G. R. WILSON, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 12th December 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872 will be resumed.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 12th December 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 169 of 1870.

SUCCARAM MOROBA and NARAYEN MOROBA, of Bombay, Hindoo, sons, Heirs, and Legal Personal Representatives of the late Hindoo Law, of Morooba Jugonnathjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, now residing at Worlee .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BALCRUSTNA TRIMBUCK RANADAY, Hindoo, residing at a place called Kavasla, in the District of Dadurpul, which is under the Zillah of Ahmednugger, beyond the Ordinary Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court .....Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th day of June 1870, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, the Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January 1872, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon :—

All the Estate and interest of the defendant Balcrustna Trimbuck Ranaday, as one of the plaintiffs Succaram Moroba and Narayen Moroba, or any of them, in all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house with appurtenances standing on Fazendary ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty-four square yards, be the same a little more or less, and situate at Worlee, Middle Paradv, near the temple of Shree Kadareshwar, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, on the west side of Worlee Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1, and bounded on the east by the public road to Worlee, and on the north, south, and west by the Fazendary ground belonging to the temple of Kadareshwar, and which said premises formerly were occupied by the abovenamed defendant Balcrustna Trimbuck Ranaday and now are unoccupied.

For further particulars a d conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Plaintiffs' Attornies, 5, Apollo Street.—Dated this 8th day of December 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. NEUBERG.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

Mr. J. N. offers the undermentioned Goods at a very moderate price to clear Stock :—

ALBUMS for PHOTOGRAPHS, Quarto and Octavo,
WORK-BOXES,
WRITING-DESK,
LADIES' COMPANIONS,
PORTFOLIOS,
EMBROIDERY, half finished and finished,
TABLE COVERS, of the Latest Patterns,
&c., &c., &c.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

An assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes just received from Vienna. Prices moderate.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

TENDERS for BUILDING the NEW SAILOR'S HOME will be received by the Undersigned up to 3rd January 1872.

Further information will be afforded, and the Drawings and Specifications may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours, up to the 24th instant.

Printed copies of the Specification, Schedule of Prices, and Tender Form may be obtained on payment of Three Rupees.

J. HART, C.E.,
Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.
New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 4th December 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 1042 OF 1868.

PURMANUND VUSSONJEE, Hindoo, residing in Bazaar Gate Street, Bombay, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of VUSSONJEE NANJEE, late of Porebunder, Hindoo Inhabitant .....Plaintiff.

vs.

KUPOORCHUND KHOOSHALLCHUND and ABHECHUND KHOOSHALLCHUND, Hindoo Merchants, residing at Porebunder, in the province of Kattiawad, and JUMNABAE, Widow of SOONDERJEE VEERJEE, Hindoo, deceased, also residing at Porebunder .....Defendants

PURSUANT to an ORDER made in the above SUIT, and bearing date the 4th of December 1869, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CLARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December 1871, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon :—

Lot No. 1.

All the Estate and Interest of the above-named Purmanund Vussonjee, Kupoorchund Khooshallchund, Abbeychund Khooshallchund, and Jumnabae, widow of Soonderjee Veerjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and sixty square yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage and buildings thereon, situate on the east side of the Road, leading from Parell to Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 395 and by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 13, and now under No. 92, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewala, on the south by the house of Hormusjee Powrow, on the east by the property of Framjee Powrow, and on the west by the public road called Borah Bazaar Street, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Kupoorchund Khooshallchund and Abbeychund Khooshallchund or their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Purmanund Vussonjee, Kupoorchund Khooshallchund, Abbeychund Khooshallchund, and Jumnabae, widow of Soonderjee Veerjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with the stable, warehouse and erections standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 60, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 709, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the property of Framjeerustum Hurjeerustum, on the south by the property of Dyal Kaka, on the east by the public road called Mody Street, and on the west by the property of Nathoobhoy Nagurdass, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Kupoorchund Khooshallchund and Abbeychund Khooshallchund or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner; or at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their Office, within the Fort of Bombay, at the corner of Hornby Road and Apollo Street, entrance from Apollo Street, 5 Church Street, within the Fort.

Dated this 17th day of November 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED from the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from MONDAY, 25th, to THURSDAY, the 28th instant, both days inclusive. Also on MONDAY, the 1st January 1872.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th December 1871.

NOTICE.—CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.—On and after 1st NOVEMBER NEXT, this AGENCY will RESUME PAYMENT of INTEREST on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALES of MYSORE SANDALWOOD will be HELD at the various Kothis on the dates below specified :—

Shimoga Kothi	13th November 1871.	
Sangor ,,	27th ,,	,,
Cowlidroog ,,	12th December	,,
Feringapatam ,,	4th ,,	,,
Somoor ,,	18th ,,	,,

The quantity exposed for Sale will be 2,000 candies (500 tons) more or less.

2. Copies of Revised Rules for Sandalwood Auction Sales can be obtained free, by application, to the Undersigned.

G. J. VANSOMEREN, Captain,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Bangalore, 6th October 1871.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business. Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old-established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Numl. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4.0 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	650
30,000	500	100	9 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ren. Issue	157½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	321½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
30,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 2 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	10 9 1 2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	136
.....	£20	43 10 2	do.	Ditto	222
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£15	19 5 0 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,455
5,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	795
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	355

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	925
250	2,000	800	60p	Alexandra Press Co	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	6,900
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,100
200	500	a'	53do.	Do New	480
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	800
200	1,000	all	60 ...	Colaba Press Co	5,200
350	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,400
200	2,000	1,800	30 pc	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Press Co	1,950
200	6,000	6,000	225 pc	Hydraulic Press Co	2,375
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	1,100
200	5,000	2,000	150 pc	Kurrachee Press Co	1,000
2,000	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co	570
120	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Trinevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	200	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,500
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,283
600	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,625
100	5,5·0	all		Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	905
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	265
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,575
150	2,000	all	250p.a	Great Eastern	1,950
2,000	1,000	all	100	Hajeebkji Petit	1,080
900	1,0.0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	970
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,640
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a	Royal	1,575

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
59,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
200	2,000	300	21 pa.	Bombay Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pa.	Mechanics Fid'g Co	11
2,000	250	all	12 pa.	Trenchers & Co	300
9,000	250	all	6 pa.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	25	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay
.....	25	10½	...	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅛d to 1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents	6 do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2-0 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	218½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, cash	...	...	Rs.16-7
Bank of England Notes	...	...	16-12
Carolus	...	...	290
Mexican Dollars	...	...	222
Five- Franc Pieces	...	...	263
Bar Silver	...	...	106½
Gold Leaf	...	...	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	...	...	16-8 to 16-9
Australian Gold	...	...	16-11
Government Securities	...	...	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	...	...	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	102
Four per cent	99
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1896-97	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 201	

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—12TH DECEMBER, 6 A.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 11th December, 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 31 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 12th December, 1-59 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 11 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 11th December, 7-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 12th December, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 59 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 11th December, 7-51 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 54 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 11th December, 10-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 56 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 11th to 9 P.M. of the 12th December is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	9 17	0 40
" Galle	2 55	2 38
" Kurrachee	0 48	0 7
" Madras	0 44	0 2

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Mechanics' Line Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 2½ to 30 per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, Dec. 5.
	Lord Clyde	Ellis	Calcutta, Nov. 14.
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch Mandvee, Dec. 10

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Euphrates (s)	Hutchison	Coast and Kurrachee.
	Tabor	Otes	Calcutta.
	Sir J. H. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 9th December.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·934 in.
Temperature of the Air	79·7 "
Wet-bulb Thermometer	72·4 "
Dew Point	69·7 "
Relative Humidity of Air	·743 "
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded=8	1·1 "
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	84·9 "
Minimum do. do.	73·0 "
General direction of wind, E, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW	
Movement in 24 hours	192.
Registered between 1st Jan. and 3rd Dec	40·52
Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 10th Dec.	40·52

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Saladin, 2 cases China ware, J. Neuberg.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 1 case flour, Planque, Vinay & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Baroda, s, 14 cases cheese, 2 cases perfumery, and 8 cases haberdashery, silk, &c. The L. and A. Co.; 1 case real gold thread, Finlay, Muir & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Princess, 5 bales cotton, Remington & Co.; 600 bundles, gunnies, S. Vagjee; 56 bales cotton, D. Mooljee; 7 bales wool, D. Mooljee.
Eastern Light, 65 bales cotton, M. Dhurumsee; 35 bales cotton, D. Bhanjee; 75 bales rags, E. Balloo; 98 bales rags, N. Gunjee; 100 bales cotton, D. Bhagoobhoy.
Prince Regent, 300 bales cotton, D. Bhagoobhoy.
Royal Sovereign, 3,305 dhollis coir yarn, S.
Sir Walter Scott, 50 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
The Foundling, 50 bales cotton, L. Datto.
Columbian, s, 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.; 25 bales wool, D. Gopejee; 50 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co; 5 cases cardamoms, W. Nicol & Co.
Xantho, s, 72 bales cotton, D. Gopejee; 78 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.; 7 bales wool, V. Amrutlall.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian, s, 10 cases cardamons, W. Balcrushna.

FOR TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 200 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Flora, s, 3 pots rosa oil, J. Sulleman.

FOR HARVE.

Indus, s, 160 bales cotton, K. Pitamber.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 12.

Gane, Surgeon, Bombay Presidency, on leave, from Surat.
Kelly, Cornet, 21st Hussars, to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.
Boyle, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Currie, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Greig, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Malligaum.
Marshall, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Dinapore.
Dickson, Lieutenant, 3rd (K. O.) Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Goodfellow, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Dharwar.
Gardiner, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 12.

Brownlow, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Dehra Ismail Khan.
Wemyss, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Jhansie.
Farwell, Captain, Bengal General List, on duty, to Allahabad.
Worsley, Captain, Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Notification of this Department, No. 428, dated the 30th June last, appointing Mr G R M Selby to officiate as Assist Supt in the Berar Police, is cancelled.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to promote the Rev B Sharp, Junior Chaplain, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 30th ult.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 33 of Act XXI of 1869 (The European Vagrancy Act), His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Madras Presidency:—

The Commandant of the European Convalescent Depot at Ramandroog to exercise and perform, within the plateau of Ramandroog, in the territories of the Jaghiredar of Sundoor, the powers and duties conferred and imposed by Act XXI of 1869 on Magistrates and Justices of the Peace exercising the full powers of a Magistrate, respectively.

Mr James Macartney, Agent to the Jaghiredar of Sundoor, to exercise and perform similar powers and duties in the aforesaid territories generally.

Kazee Abdool Raheem, Head Police Officer in the service of the Jaghiredar of Sundoor, to exercise and perform, in the Sundoor territories, the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act on Police Officers.

The Deputy Karbar of the town of Poodoocottah to exercise and perform, in the territories belonging to the Poodoocottah State, the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act on Police Officers.

In continuation of the Notification of this Department, No. 764, dated the 26th July 1864, applying to Mysore the provisions of Act XVIII of 1854 (The Railway Act,) His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to that Province the provisions of Act XXV of 1871, amending the above-mentioned Act.

Col F G Kempster, Commanding the Nagode Cantonment, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class under Section 23 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

H E the Viceroy and Govr General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr A C Litchfield as Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

Lieut Col R C Cross, 2nd in Command of the Bhopal Battalion, is granted leave of absence for thirty days from the date in Dec 1871 on which he may avail himself thereof to enable him to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Capt G H Bell, 2nd Sqdn Sabaltern 3rd Bom Lancers, to be, until further orders, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer Erinpoorah Irregular Force, vice Captain J Jacob.

The following orders by the Commandant of the Central India Horse, dated 23rd Oct 1871, are confirmed:—

Captain A J Bannerman, 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regt Central India Horse, having reported his return from England, will officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer of the corps from date, in addition to his other duties, from date on which he rejoins the Head Quarters of the regiment.

Lieut J DeB Lynch, of the same Regt, will receive charge of the 3rd Squadron from Ens H A Vincent, on being relieved of the 2nd Squadron by Capt Bannerman.

Lieut Col J Puckle, 2nd Gr Depy Supt on special duty, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to act as Secy to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg. Lieut Col J Puckle assumed charge of the office on the forenoon the 1st Nov 1871 from Capt T Clarke.

Consequent on the retirement from the service on the 7th June 1871 of Mr. Ruttonjee Jamsjee, Extra Assist Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following promotions and appointment are sanctioned:—

Mr. Dinshajee Sorabjee, Extra Assist Commissioner, 4th Class, is promoted to the 3rd Class, with effect from the 8th June 1871.

Mr. Sreekishen Nurhur, Extra Assist Commissioner, 5th Class, is promoted to the 4th Class, from the above date.

Mr Abdul Hukk is appointed an Extra Assist Commissioner of the 5th Class, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

Capt H M B Burton, Assist Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 5th October last, of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1,962G, dated 29th Sept 1871, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 23rd idem.

Capt G R Pearse, of the Bhopal Battalion, is permitted to retain the Adjutancy of that corps on his promotion to the rank of Captain.

The services of Mr C E R Girdlestone, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Central Provinces, on special duty in Cashmere, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 1st Dec 1871.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col J F Tennant made over charge of the Calcutta Mint to Surg Major J F Shekleton on the afternoon of the 18th ultimo.

Surg H E Busteed resumed charge of the office of Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint on the afternoon of the 9th ultimo, and received charge of the office of Assay Master of that Mint from Surgeon Major J F Shekleton on the afternoon of the 18th idem.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt Edmund Swetenham, of the Beng S C, Ex Engineer 1st Gr Depart of P W, Central India, has been allowed furlough in India for twelve months (medical certificate), with effect from the 5th Jan 1871, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

H E the Viceroy and Govr General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT,—4th Infantry. Maj A C Lilly 2nd in Command 2nd Infantry, and Offg Commandant 1st Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut Col W Weldon, proceeded on furlough, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col A Wyndham, or until further orders.

Lieut W G Craig, of the Genl List, Cavalry, who was permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate by G G C No. 449, dated 12th May 1871, has been granted sick leave for twenty months by the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India.

The services of Lieut W Ashfield, of the Bom S C, 2nd Wing Sabaltern 3rd Regt Bom N I, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surg Leonard Horner Lees, M.D, of the Med Dept,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut William Charles Edward Hunter, of the Ben S C, Adjt, Central India Guides, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieut William Broadfoot, of the R E, Exe Engr, 3rd Grade, and Assist to Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Dept of P W Punjab,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieut Matthew T Sale, of the Royal Engineers, Ex Engineer, 4th Grade, D P W Bengal,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay on or after the 15th Dec 1871.

The following orders issued by the Government of Bombay are confirmed:—

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officers:—

Lieut Charles Alfred Carthey, of Ben S C, 1st Squadron Subaltern 16th Ben Cav,—for two year, under the Regulations of 1868.

Vety Surg George Kettlewell, of the Sind Depart,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

H E the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt G L K Hewett, of the Ben S C, Brigade Major, Ferozepore, to officiate as Dep Assist Adjt General whilst Capt H Thompson may be employed with the Looshai Expeditionary Force, or until further orders.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate:—

Surg Maj Donald McDonald, M.D, of the M Dept, Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government at the Presidency,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

With reference to G G O No 369 of the 26th April 1871, placing the station of Pachmurree in the Allahabad Circle of British Medical superintendence, it is hereby notified that that station is included in the Saugor Circle of the Indian Medical Service.

The following promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G G O No. 632 of the 4th Aug 1864, para 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Brevet,—To be Captains.

Lieut Lachlan Foster Jamieson, Staff Corps—2nd Dec 1871.

Lieut William Burnet Craigie, General List, Cav, and Edward Hay, Genl List, Cav,—4th Dec 1871.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt M Gifford of the Ben S C, 2nd Squadron Officer 16th Ben Cav; Conductors D Desmond, of the Barrack Department; M McIntyre, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department; R A Dawson, of the Army Commissariat Department; and Sub-Conductor W J Herdman, of the Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd Nov 1871.

1st Class Vet Surg M J Marshall, of the Vet Dept,—date of arrival at Fort William, 2nd Dec 1871.

The undermentioned officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—

Maj C MacFarlane, of the Ben S C, G G O No 732 of 1871,—per steam ship Stephenson, 2nd Dec 1871, from Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Campbell, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indore Railway, is transferred to the charge of the Indus Valley Railway, as Engineer-in-Chief, with the rank of Superintending 1st Grade.

Mr C Cheyne, Ex Eng 1st Grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, is transferred to the charge of the Indore Railway, with the rank of Offg Superintending Engineer.

Mr R Heman is appointed to the Public Works Depart as an Ex Eng 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

Public Works Depart Notification No 400 of the 25th Oct last, appointing Lieut C W I Harrison, R E, Assist Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Depart, is cancelled.

Mr W W Calcheth, Exe Engineer, 2rd Grade, Rajpootana, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W G Bayly, B.A., Assist Controller, 1st Grade, Officiating Examiner of Accounts to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is promoted to the rank of Dep Controller, vice Morton, deceased.

Mr. J. Dempster, temporary Assist Engineer, 3rd Grade, Irrigation Branch, P W D, Punjab, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade.

Mr A Sneddon, temporary Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

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J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

O'DONOGHUE—DEVLIN—At the Chapel of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Meadow Street, by the Rev. C. Cook, Charles Patrick O'Donoghue, of H. M. Custom's Preventive Service, to Miss Christina Theresa Devlin, youngest daughter of the late Neil Devlin.

DEATHS.

THACKER—December 12th, at Galle, Ceylon, William Hovenden Thacker, of Bombay, Solicitor.
LIEBSCHWAGER—December 11th, at Hornby Row, Bombay, Harriet Matilda, the wife of Mr. C. M. Liebschwager.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULL—December 4th, at Lucknow, the wife of W. Bull, Esq., of a daughter.
CLIFFORD—December 5th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. S. Clifford, of a son.
MORTON—December 3rd, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain J. F. Morton, 55th Foot, of a daughter.
WADE—December 5th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. George Wade, of a son.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1871.

IN the final debate at Simla on the Punjab Canal and Drainage Bill, Lord Mayo began his closing speech in defence of the Bill with the remark, "I am content to leave to public judgment, in reference to the important principle involved in this measure, the statements that have been made to-day by my colleagues." At the end of the debate, on the 26th of October, the Bill was immediately read a third time and passed; yet it is only on the 2nd of December, five weeks after the new measure has become a law of the land, that the public, to whose judgment the Viceroy appeals, is permitted to read in the pages of the *Gazette of India* reports of the speeches which are supposed to contain a justification of the clauses legalizing forced labour and imposing a compulsory water rate on the holders of land in the Punjab. The respect, therefore, which the Viceroy professes to feel for public opinion, though beyond a doubt sincerely meant, seems, in view of what His Excellency has done, to be but a mockery. The advantage of a formal recognition by Lord Mayo of the legitimate authority of "the public judgment" is wholly lost when that judgment is only consulted after a law has been passed. The object of open discussion is to bring out clearly the good and bad points of any measure offered for the acceptance of the Legislature, so that it may be amended before it takes the form of a law. But the Viceregal Legislature passes a law first, and invites discussion on it afterwards, so that whatever may be said now by the public about the objectionable principles of the Canal and Drainage Act can only be in the nature of a historical review. The mischief, if there be any in such legislation, has already been done, without a chance being given to the public to pronounce an opinion on the subject; and the actual deference shown by Lord Mayo to that tribunal whose verdict he invites is of just as much value as the consideration displayed by Louis Napoleon for the feelings of the French nation, in asking them after the event to sanction the *coup d'état*.

It is superfluous, however, to observe that, so long as the Legislative Council holds meetings at Simla, far away from the busy haunts of men, to pass measures involving general principles of the highest importance, the control exercised by that public opinion which is now admitted to exist in India over the deliberations of the Council cannot but be purely imaginary. We may allow that there are many Bills which might harmlessly be pushed through their various stages at Simla; but the Punjab Canal and Drainage Bill is not one of them. This Bill, on its first introduction at Calcutta, excited very strong opposition within the Council itself: and warm discussions took place in committee on the policy of the clauses relating to the levy of a compulsory water rate. By the removal of the Council to Simla, many of the members who had taken an active part in the discussion of this question were deprived of the chance of continuing their opposition; and the addition to the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab strengthened the hands of those civilian members of the Executive Government—Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple, and Mr. Ellis—who were determined to carry the Bill. Mr. Cockerell, who had the independent support of Lord Napier and General Norman in his attacks on the compulsory rate clauses, protested against having the Bill carried by a surprise; and the answer given to him was, that, as the Bill only related to the Punjab, it was desirable that it should be discussed in the presence of "experienced officials" belonging to that province. But this excuse merely begs the question. How can it be said that the adoption by the Viceregal Legislature of the principle that men ought to be made to pay for water which they do not use is a matter interesting to one province alone? The principle is general, if the immediate application of it be local; and it was precisely in order to correct the tendency of able and experienced officials to lay down for the government of their own districts rules inconsistent with the broad principles of policy of the Empire, that a Catholic Legislative Council, composed of members of various classes and races and of all shades of opinion, and owing allegiance to public opinion in India, was created. Instead of counteracting or overruling local prejudices, the Council, when it goes to Simla, becomes entirely subservient to the influence of men who, we grieve to say, seem to be more intent on raising the land revenue to the level of their own extravagant desires than on doing justice to all classes of the people.

There were many speeches made in defence of the Bill, but the speakers generally were very cautious of coming to close quarters. Sir Richard Temple cut the knot by putting forth the old patriarchal doctrine, that, although the compulsory rate clauses might not be needed if the Government were dealing with an enterprising people, yet in this country, where the people are slow and unenterprising, it is necessary to force stupid landholders and others to know what is good for them. Mr. Strachey, however, had the audacity to attempt a defence of the principle itself of a compulsory rate. Has not the Municipality of Calcutta, he asks, imposed on all owners and occupiers of houses a rate to cover the charge of supplying the town with pure water which many of the citizens did not wish to use? The sanitary importance of a full supply of good water may justify a general rate in a great city; but probably even Mr. Strachey would think it was time to draw the line somewhere if the Calcutta Municipality called upon every citizen who had a compound round his house to pay for water placed at his disposal, but which he did not care to use, for converting his plot of waste ground into a flower or fruit garden. Yet this would be a parallel case to what the Government of India has resolved to do in the Punjab; and the luckless landholders of that province ought to pray that Mr. Strachey may not be succeeded a year or two hence by some new enthusiast with a firm belief in the virtues of manure, and a determination to make the most of the State's property in the soil by forcing every cultivator to pay the cost of a few tons of guano every year whether he uses it or not. It is hard to set bounds to the ingenuity of men of Mr. Strachey's stamp in devising fresh plans for laying burdens on the land.

This brings us to the point which ought to be constantly kept in mind by the public, that the heavy increase of taxation under various names to which the land in India has been subjected of late years will, apparently, never reach a limit until Anglo-Indian financiers have recognized the truth that the agricultural class is already very unfairly treated by the State. When we hear it said that no new agricultural works of improvement ought to be undertaken by Government, unless the locality which they are intended to benefit is compelled to pay a special rate to make them reproductive, we cannot but remember that the regular land revenue supplies a fund which ought to cover the expenses of great public works, and that it would do so if it were not diverted from its right uses to supply the deficiency of general revenue caused by the practical exemption of the trading classes from the taxation they ought to pay for the protection of life and property. Instead of redressing this injustice our Government now tries to make the distribution of taxation more one disguise or another are mere additions to the land revenue, to enable them to abolish the income-tax. Such a timid and unjust policy may win the Government some fleeting popularity with men of wealth and influence; but it is at variance with those higher principles of morality and statesmanship on which alone our empire in India can be established.

SIGNOR AND MADAME MARRES, who have been giving a series of very successful concerts during the last year in Madras, Calcutta, Simla, and Lahore, will arrive in Bombay in a day or two, and will give some concerts here during the season.

WE greatly regret to announce the death of Mr. W. H. Thacker, solicitor, of Bombay. Mr. Thacker, who had been in a very weakly condition for some time previously, went down to Galle by the mail steamer last week to try the effect of a sea trip in restoring him to health

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reference to the letter which you have published in your issue of the 9th instant, signed "Philo-Parsee," I beg to inform you and the public that I [illegible] on whatsoever, nor ever had [illegible] Peerbhoy. I am endeavouring to [illegible] myself and family by trade in [illegible] China, and I never was a [illegible] that latter. I would venture to [illegible] more prudent for Editors if [illegible] facts before publishing such [illegible] right for the writers of them to [illegible] courage to sign their names to [illegible] and to blacken the characters of [illegible] thus truly.

PEERBHOY KHIMJEE.

December.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" AND THE ECLIPSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Good heavens, Sir! Have you seen the total eclipse? I do not mean the celestial event. I mean the "Total Solar Eclipse" in the *Times of India* this morning. It is wonderful. *Deccan Herald, Poona Observer*, hide your diminished heads! Does Mr. White Chief Justice, brief from the "Mahomedan deity" that he should plead his cause so eloquently? or has Chief Justice Westropp conceived an undying hatred towards all followers of the Prophet? I will ask you no questions, Mr. Editor. I commend you to your contemporary's columns. If it were incoherently, it is sublime. I have just read the "Eclipse," and its shadow is upon me. My head is on a whirl with strange thoughts of writing with love to the Latin schoolmaster, the Astronomer-General, and the Human Boa[illegible]cle of Humour, that must be engaged on your contemporary's staff. But how crush the Courts of Law are to be oblige the eclipse! They shall repent. Mark my words! If I were an eclipse, I would scorn to come to Bombay again. Chief Justice Westropp, *you* have insulted the "Mahomedan deity!" The *Times of India* is [illegible] witness! A word in your ear. "Beware Ho!

Yours ever, Mr. Editor,

BEDLAM THOMAS.

Colaba, 12th Dec.

P.S.—I expect the author of "The Total Solar Eclipse" to come beside me every moment. Tell him to put [illegible]ings to his heels and bells to his cap. I shall receive him with the joy of a brother. I will love him [illegible]rn, his editor's, his journal's sake!—B. T.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The Medical Committee has finally pronounced an opinion that no appreciable danger will be incurred by the [illegible] change of a force at Delhi. The troops have consequently been ordered to proceed towards camp, and all the original arrangements will hold good.

NEWS-LETTER.

BROACH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

10TH DECEMBER.

Mr. Dhunjeebhaw Behramjee Vukeel, who may be called the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy of Broach, died about a year ago, to the great sorrow of the whole of the Parsee community of this old and ancient town, which was shown by all the shops and public offices being closed in remembrance of the deceased gentleman's merits and bravery shown in the eventful year 1857. On the third day, at the "uthmans" ceremony day of Mr. Dhunjeebhaw, a written letter by Mr. Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee was sent to read before the community at the [illegible] ceremony, giving in detail the history of the life of gratitude the assembly was under to the benevolent gentleman for his unflinching exertions at all times for the welfare of not only the Parsees, but even the Hindoos, especially in the mutiny of the year 1857, and proposing to send for a dozen "Arsas" (big looking glasses in the appearance of the Punchayet) to be placed in public places. The proposition was at once adopted by the whole assembly; and I am glad to say now that we have the pleasure of seeing the pictures of Mr. Dhunjeebhaw hung up in different quarters.

It is also heard that Mr. Rangrao Bhimajee, the Deputy Magistrate, has written to Government asking them to transfer him to some other place on account of this climate disagreeing with him. If such is really the case, I sincerely hope that Government will lend a favourable ear to our petition praying that Mr. M. C. Erskine may be sent back among us.

Mr. Wilson, the Collector, has thought it advisable, by medical advice, to stay in Bombay for a couple of months on leave. During his absence, Mr. Wilson will fill his post, and in all probability Mr. Carrey will act for Mr. Wilson.

Cotton appears has commenced to come in in little drabbles here and there these days. The cotton ginning season is expected to set in rather earlier than usual this year. Gins will be at work in January, when cotton will come in abundance. The cotton merchants are trying hard to make an agreement by which one rupee will be ginned as Rs. 6, but the gin owners are holding out for Rs. 7 a bhar.

The Anglo-Indian Cotton Ginning and Oil Company, Limited, has declared a dividend of nine shillings for a share of Rs. 90 each. The Albert and Victoria declared a dividend of nearly fifteen per cent. We believe the Dhurumsi Mill do better this year with its new [illegible] They say its shareholders better than it did last year.

BOMBAY.

Cargo Notice.—Mails for Ceylon, per H. M. S. [illegible] will be closed at the General Post Office at [illegible].

Visit to the Nawab of Joonaghud.—The Dewan of [illegible] to His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur left Bombay for Rajkote on Monday.

Christmas Holidays in Kattywar.—We observe that all the public offices in Kattywar will be closed for about a fortnight during the Christmas holidays.

The Mamlutdar of Borsud.—Mr. Eduljee Dosabhoy, who was temporarily in charge of the Neriad talooka, has had his appointment as Mamlutdar of Borsud confirmed.

Heavy Rain at Veerumgaum.—The *Bombay Sun* reports heavy rain from Ahmedabad that there was a heavy fall of rain at Veerumgaum on the evening of the 28th ultimo.

Accident.—On Monday, a Hindoo boy, named Anthoo Baboo, had one of his fingers cut off by the machinery in the Chinchpoogly Mills. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 45 feet 3 tenths; at the corresponding period last year the water in the lake measured 54 feet 3 tenths.

Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad.—Mr. Scott, the Assistant Session Judge of Ahmedabad, who had been to Kaira to hold the Criminal Sessions there, returned to Ahmedabad on Friday.

The Alibag Quarterly Sessions were opened on Monday morning by the Session Judge of Tanna, Mr. Coghlan. There is a heavy calendar. The Judge and his establishment will be at Alibag until Christmas.

A Bombay Citizen in Parliament.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Edward Bates, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Edward Bates and Co., who was a citizen of Bombay for many years, has been elected member of Parliament for Plymouth.

East India Association.—Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Honorary Secretary of the East India Association, who has been travelling for some months past in Gujerat and other places, is at present in Bhownuggur, and is expected to arrive in Bombay by the end of this month.

The Nawab of Joonaghud.—We learn that the Political Agent of Kattywar has issued invitations to all the Chiefs of that province to be present at the ceremony of the installation of H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur in the Order of the Star of India, which is to take place on the 21st inst.

Death from Burning.—An inquest was held on Monday at Sonapore concerning the death of a Hindoo girl, aged about three years, named Rooree. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the girl's death was caused by shock, the result of her having been accidentally scalded.

Extravagance of a Maharaja.—We stated the other day that the Hindoo Maharaja of Neriad had invited a number of his castemen in Gujerat to be present at the marriage ceremony of his nephew. We now learn that the Maharaja is to expend nearly Rs. 25,000 on the nuptial occasion. What a golden honeymoon there ought to be!

The Sudden Death of a Hindoo in the Small Causes Court.—A coroner's inquest was held on Monday at the Small Causes Court on the body of Mayraj Soonderjee, who on Monday in the Small Causes Court fell down from a bench on which he was sitting, and died shortly afterwards. The jury found that the man had died from heart disease.

Dave Carson performed on Monday evening at Grant Road Theatre to a very fair house, and as usual kept the audience in roars of laughter. The violin playing of Mons. Semeladis and the singing of Madame Carson was again much admired and applauded. Dave, we notice, plays this evening at Morley Hall, Colaba.

Baroda.—The *Gujerat Friend* gives another curious story from Baroda. About a fortnight ago, H. H. Malharao caused the property of one Baba Saheb Powar to be attached, on suspicion of his having concealed in his house the treasure of the late Bhau Tabetrur. Certain portions of the house were dug up, when instead of the treasure a quantity of grain was found. This was reported to the Gaekwar, who thereupon ordered the attachment to be removed.

Masonic Elections.—At a monthly meeting of Lodge "Truth," held last week at Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, Bro. Ricuzi Walton, Senior Warden, was elected Worshipful Master of the Lodge for the ensuing year. The members could hardly have made a better selection, for ever since his initiation he has taken a warm interest in Freemasonry and has aided the charity funds. He is one of the few who have the good fortune to rise to the position of Master of the Lodge in which they first saw the light.

How a Native Graduate was cleverly Cheated.—On Monday, a Portuguese went to the dispensary of Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, a graduate of the Grant Medical College, and asked him to accompany him to Bassein to see a patient there, and agreed to pay him Rs. 20 for his trouble. The man pretended to be in possession of a note for Rs. 50, which he said he would make over to the doctor, provided the latter paid him Rs. 30. Mr. Cowasjee brought thirty rupees and handed it to the Portuguese, and asked for the note; but after the receipt of the money the Portuguese said he had forgotten to bring the note with him, and requested the doctor to send a man with him to whom he would deliver the note. A man was accordingly sent with him. He took him to a certain house and told him to sit down-stairs. The man did so, and waited for the Portuguese for some hours, but he did not make his appearance. The servant then went and reported the matter to his master. The matter has been reported to the police.

The Ullundee Fair.—About twenty-five thousand pilgrims gathered at the Ullundee fair on Friday last. We are glad to state that no disease made its appearance amongst the pilgrims, every precautionary measures were adopted by the authorities to preserve the sanitary condition.—*Poona Observer.*

Mr. Chintamon Succaram.—On Sunday morning last a meeting was held by the principal inhabitants of the city of Poona in Sadduseswpet in the house of Mr. Mahadew Row Chintamund Phurturay, for the purpose of congratulating Mr. Chintamund Succaram, who has been recently appointed to the first class subordinate Judgeship of Rutnagherry, on the eve of his departure to that station. A written address was read over in Marathi to Mr. Chintamund Succaram.—*Ibid.*

Sudden Death of a Railway Fitter.—With feelings of deep regret for the bereaved ones who are mourning and cannot be satisfactorily comforted, we have the painful duty to announce to our readers the sudden and at present rather mysterious death of John Burbidge, aged seventeen years, who was employed as a fitter in the railway shops at Lanowlee, and who died whilst being conveyed from the station to the Sassoon Hospital. From what we are informed, the deceased wrote to his father, who resides here, some four days ago, stating in his letter which was apparently penned by one suffering from some ailment,—that he had received a slight injury to his arm and that his leg! (ankle) had been put out of joint, but complained of no other ailment. The father sent a reply by return of post, requesting him to come home if he could not perform his work, and to that letter received no answer. About nine or ten o'clock on Sunday morning last a letter arrived from Mr. Quinn, the newly-arrived Assistant Station Master, informing him of the death of his son, who had died the previous evening at half-past six. It appears the poor boy was put into a second class carriage at Lanowlee by the apothecary in charge, and was unattended, and the urgency of his case would not have been known had not Mr. Goldsworthy, the foreman of the fitters, who came by the same train, informed the officials here that a fitter was ill in a second class carriage and required removal to the hospital. The poor lad, as we have seen, died on his removal thereto, and after being put in the dead-house for a night, his friends are informed the next day of his demise. The apothecary at Lanowlee states that he had fever, and the apothecary of the Sassoon Hospital gave a certificate to that effect, but no mention is made of the injuries which were discovered on his body by his parents and friends, neither was any post-mortem examination made to ascertain the cause of his sudden death, as is generally the method adopted in such doubtful cases.—*Poona Observer.*

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS AT GOA.

The s.s. Neera, conveying troops for the Portuguese Government from Lisbon to Goa, arrived at the latter port on the morning of the 10th inst., and having disembarked the troops, was to leave for Calcutta yesterday morning.

HIGH COURT.—13TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

LONG CAUSES.

257-71—Acland, Frontin, and Bishop—Richard Willis and others vs. Ootamchund Hoorjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

261-71—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Vussonjee Narronjee and others v. Gottlieb Sigg—Jefferson and Payne.

920-70—D. S. Girud—Anundrao Thavur v. Cumulbace and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey, and Rimington Hore, and Laughey.

279-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Framjee Nowrojee Mody v Nawabsaee widow—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

287-71—Thacker and Chatle—Thuribowan Cumpsiee v. Heeriee

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Lord Clyde, Captain Kingcome, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Goodfellow, and eighteen deck passengers.

The ship Lord Clyde, 1,116 tons, Captain T. Ellis, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice, &c.

The s.s. Euphrates, Captain, C. C. D. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for the Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs. Khan Bahadur Syed Alocee, and Syed Esmail, and forty-eight deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.		
DECEMBER.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	
	H. M.	FT. IN.	H. M.	FT. IN.	
Wednesday.. 13	11 33 m	15 6	5 39 m	3 3	
			6 57 a	9 7	
Thursday .. 14	0 42 m	0 24	6 42 m	3 6	
	0 24 s	5 4	6 46 a	8 11	
Friday 15	1 30 m	7 7	7 33 m	4 0	
	1 13 a	6 11	7 34 a	7 10	
Saturday.. 16	2 15 m	6 11	8 24 m	3 10	
	2 12 a	4 0	8 26 a	6 4	
Sunday.... 17	3 3 m	6 6	9 25 m	3 8	
	3 14 a	3 0	9 18 a	4 9	
Monday.... 18	3 56 m	5 2	10 24 m	3 6	
	4 23 a	3 4	10 21 a	3 5	
Tuesday.... 19	4 49 m	4 6	11 27 m	3 3	
	5 39 a	2 2	11 36 a	2 6	

New Moon, 12th, 8h. 51m., A.M.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the following short causes were decided before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent:—

BOOKMULL SOORANA V. JOHN MICHAEL.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The action was brought to recover Rs. 2,155 due on a bond dated 15th January 1868. The principal amount secured by the bond was Rs. 1,325, and the balance was for interest. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,155, with further interest, costs, and speedy execution.

ESSABHOY ABDOOLALLY V. MAHOMED ISSA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, instructed by Mr. H. E. Hope, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 2,792 due on an adjusted and settled account. There was no defence. The Court gave a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 2,792, with interest, costs, and speedy execution.

KHEMJEE JESWA V. THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR BOMBAY.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 9,332, money due and payable by the defendants to plaintiff for goods sold and delivered by plaintiff in May, June, and July 1870, and for interest thereon. Neither of the parties appeared when the case was called, and it was therefore struck out.

(Before Mr. Justice Bayley.)

NO APPEARANCE.

Parties made no appearance in the following suits:—Cumroodeen Tyabjee v. Godabhai Godbai; Luxuman Nunbajee L. v. Mohanajee Janojee; Ramsden, Price, and others v. Adumjee Peerbhoy.

RICHARD WILLIS AND OTHERS V. GOCULBHOY PUTTABHOY.

Mr. Leith (instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen,) appeared for the plaintiff.

Furdoonjee Cowasjee came forward and stated that although he was formerly the moonim of the defendant he had been nine months out of his service. The summons had nevertheless been served upon him, and he represented he had nothing whatever to do with it.

The summons was ordered to be properly served and amended.

NAVULMULL JETHMULL V. JUGGONATH CHUNARAM.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person. This was a dispute in respect of certain cotton transactions, and the amount claimed was Rs. 731.

The defendant, a merchant from Aurangabad, did not admit the claim, but on the contrary contended that the plaintiffs were due him Rs. 1,000. He objected to an Item of 55 bales of cotton in the plaintiff's claim. He had written a letter to the plaintiff ordering him to sell certain goods for him on receipt of the letter, and he did not act according to instructions.

Justice Bayley—Why not submit the matter to arbitration?

The Defendant—I am ready to submit it to an arbitrator.

Justice Bayley—Who do you wish to refer it to? Do you know anybody in Bombay?

The Defendant—No, I have no confidence in anybody in Bombay. (Laughter.)

Mr. Farran suggested one of the officers of the Court as an arbitrator.

The defendant had no objection to this.

Mr. Justice Bayley made an order accordingly, the award to be made within one month.

The long causes were then gone into.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following general remarks in the reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops appear in the *Gazette of India* of the 9th:—

In Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, East Berar, Mysore, and Coorg, prospects are, on the whole, favourable, though in Madras much local damage has been caused by storm, and in parts of the Central Provinces rain is wanted for the rubbee crops.

In Bombay the prospects of the grain harvest have somewhat improved, and the effect of this has been to lower prices in the Central Provinces. In Rajpootana timely showers have been of great use. In Central India things seem unchanged. The accounts from the Punjab and West Berar are decidedly unfavourable, the long-continued absence of rain being severely felt.

The prospects of the cotton crop in Khandeish, Nassick, and the Deccan seem to have fallen off. Elsewhere such cotton reports as have been received are favourable.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

The following is the requisition, in pursuance of which the special general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association is advertised for Saturday next:—

To Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Bal Mungesh Wagle,
Honorary Secretaries of the B. B. East India Association.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned members of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, beg to request you, pursuant to Rule XII., to convene a special general meeting of the Branch on Saturday the 16th instant, at 5 P.M., to discuss publicly Mr. P. M. Mehta's paper on "The Municipal Reform Question of 1871," which was read before a public meeting of the Society on the 25th November 1871. We must recognise the right of individual members to express freely their opinions before the Society, however large the majority may be differing from them, and we firmly believe that nothing but good can come out of a free and proper public discussion of them.—We remain, &c.,

M. A. Wadya; C. M. Cursetjee; B. Tyabjee; Kassinath T. Telang; H. Festonjee; Jehangbir B. Vacha; Nowrosjee Furdoonjee; Pherozeshah Nowrojee Mody v Nawabsaee widow—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

Ramanee; Dhirajram Dulputram; Ruttonjee Merwanjee Fatell.

8th December 1871.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA IN COURT.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA V. BHANJEE NUNDOO.

In the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, the above-named suit was brought up by Mr. Ferguson (instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen,) just before the hearing of the short causes.

Mr. Ferguson—I ask that this case come on first to-day after the short causes, and that decree be given for the amount of Rs. 30,000 on account of calls due on 600 shares in the company standing in the defendant's name.

Mr. Marriott (instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne)—I appear to oppose this motion on two grounds—first, this is not motion day, and in the next place my client says he has a full defence and wishes to put in a written statement. So long ago as 1868, shortly after the company went into liquidation under the order of the High Court of Chancery, and calls were made and ordered to be paid by the Court, my client entered into an arrangement with Mr. Rimington, who was agent of the official liquidator, for the purpose of compromising the present claim. This arrangement was that he should pay Mr. Rimington the sum of Rs. 3,000 in full satisfaction of all claims by the Corporation upon him. Mr. Rimington failed to fulfil the terms of that compromise, and yet the Rs. 3,000 are retained in his hands until this day.

Mr. Ferguson—Because the compromise was refused at home.

Mr. Justice Bayley—(to Mr. Ferguson)—Have you returned this Rs. 3,000?

Mr. Ferguson—Certainly not. In his insolvency sheet the defendant admits this claim to the Bank.

Mr. Justice Bayley—The money was paid to you on a certain understanding, and that understanding has not been carried out.

Mr. Ferguson—No, my Lord.

Mr. Marriott—That is just what we contend.

Mr. Ferguson—There was no particular agreement. A compromise is always taken this way. It is taken subject to confirmation at home, and if the arrangement is not agreed to then the money is kept and goes towards the liquidation of the whole fund, and the defendant knew this when he gave over this money. Besides, as I have said, this is a debt admitted on the defendant's schedule of insolvency. In getting protection he got one of his creditors, a Marwaree, to whom he owed Rs. 50 for ghee, to come forward and get him released.

Mr. Justice Bayley—It appears to me to be very like a case that came before me some time ago, when the money had been taken from the defendant virtually under false pretences.

Mr. Ferguson—This was just a form of compromise, and the debt is admitted. I do not see how my learned friend can get over that.

Mr. Marriott—I may say that there was this compromise. At all events, my learned friend has no right to move just now. He gave us notice on Saturday last, and this is not sufficient, four days' notice being required according to the rule.

Mr. Ferguson—This was originally a short cause, and I ask that it may at any time we can come into Court and move for a decree. I submit also that, by my learned friend appearing here, he has practically waived that objection.

Mr. Justice Bayley—It seems to me to be entirely irregular to bring this motion forward now, it not being on the list, and only three days' notice having been given. The case may come on this day week, and in the meantime the defendants can file a written statement.

Mr. Marriott asked for costs, but

Mr. Justice Bayley said he would reserve the question of costs.

PUBLIC PRAYERS IN BEHALF OF

MEETING AT BANAJEE'S FIRE-TEMPLE.

Pursuant to a requisition addressed to the Zoroastrian community, a public meeting of the principal Parsee inhabitants of Bombay was held yesterday at the fire-temple of Cowasjee Byramjee Banajee, situated on the new Alfred Road, for the purpose of offering prayers to Almighty God for the restoration of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to health and strength. The requisition ran as follows:—

"Now that, at any moment, Zoroastrian Concern—The eldest son of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and the heir-apparent to the British throne, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, is now suffering from calamitous illness. In order to offer prayers to Almighty God that He may relieve the Prince and restore him to health, a prayer meeting will be held to-morrow, Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M. at the fire-temple of the late Cowasjee Byramjee Banajee. All Zoroastrian brethren are requested to attend the meeting.—Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and Cursetjee Furdoonjee. Bombay, 11th December 1871."

By the appointed hour, 4 o'clock, a vast crowd of people had collected at the fire-temple, each one carrying with him pieces of sandal-wood to feed the sacred fire in special invocation to favour the purpose of the meeting. The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esqrs., and other leading Parsee gentlemen of Bombay were present on the occasion. They all engaged in saying the usual prayers appropriate to the time, the Parsee priests also joining therein. Dustoor Jamaspjee, high priest, then delivered a short address, expatiating on the benefits conferred from Her Majesty's direct sway over India, and pointing to the duty of each one among her native subjects to offer up a prayer in furtherance of the nearest wish of her heart at this moment, namely, the restoration of the heir-apparent to health. The address concluded with an eloquent peroration, beseeching Divine grace to be showered on the head of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, so that he may be spared in response to the united prayers offered by millions of hearts in his behalf. The Dustoor mentioned two or three appropriate prayers in the original Zend language, in saying which the whole assembly joined. A special prayer, prepared in Guzzerattee by the Dustoor at the Temple, was then read aloud, and printed hand-bills containing it were freely distributed. The vast congregation then proceeded in a procession along the Queen's road to the seashore, where other appropriate prayers were said. The assembly dispersed about 6 o'clock.

MEETING AT HORMUSJEE WADIA'S FIRE-TEMPLE.

Another large concourse of Parsees gathered at the same hour at the fire-temple of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia. Dustoor Pestonjee Byramjee Sunjana, high priest, and about three hundred other priests, joined in an united prayer to the Almighty for the speedy recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. We give below a translation of the chief portion of the prayer composed by the said high priest, in which every member of the congregation joined:—

"O! Almighty Hormuzd! We, Thy humble servants, the Zoroastrians, offer our united, sincere, and earnest prayer to Thee, to restore His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the eldest Prince of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to health and strength. Though his medical advisers have given up hopes of his recovery, yet we humbly beseech Thee, as the Supreme Healer, to restore him to health. O! Preserver of Health, let Thy beneficent influence work upon our beloved Prince, so that the malady may be immediately removed; and that he may be spared to rule over us hereafter. O! Merciful Providence! Grant us the boon that we ask of Thee! that our hearts may be relieved of the deep anxiety into which we have fallen!"

A large sum of money was distributed in almsgiving, and the assembly dispersed.

MEETING AT THAKOREDWAR TEMPLE.

Upon the invitation of the Hon'ble Munguldas Nabhoobhoy, Messrs. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Venayekrao Wassodewjee, Ramchandra Luxmonjee, and others, a large meeting of the Hindu community, composed of both the Marathi and the Gujerati sections, assembled yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Thakoredwar Temple, in Girgaum, in order to offer up prayers for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the news of whose dangerous illness has created great anxiety and sympathy in the minds of the native subjects of the Queen. The notice of the meeting was published by handbills circulated during the day only two hours before the time of the meeting, and yet the assembly was very large, the temple and its compound being overcrowded.

Special prayers were composed suited to the occasion both in the Gujerati and the Marathi dialects. A fitting solemnity reigned throughout the proceedings, which lasted till 6 P.M. A Hari Kirtan sermon was delivered appropriate to the subject, accompanied by solemn music by the celebrated preacher Trimbuck Bawa Gosai.

MEETING OF THE PRARTHANA SOMAJ.

The hall of the Prarthana Somaj was overcrowded by members of the society and others at 6 o'clock yesterday evening to offer up a special prayer to God for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The service was conducted by Mr. Vamon Abajee Modak. After offering in the most appropriate terms in Marathi a prayer to the Great Preserver of Life, he delivered a short discourse on the nature and importance of the sacred feeling of sympathy which binds together humanity. This was followed by a short prayer and two hymns sung in chorus. The meeting then dispersed at about 7 o'clock.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

Yesterday afternoon a special general meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, "to consider the expediency of appointing a Committee of the Justices to act in concert with the Commissioner for the purpose of obtaining, from one or more banks in this city, a cash credit of not less than fifteen lakhs of rupees, to be applied to the immediate liquidation of the claims on the Municipality, and of reorting on the best mode in which the same can be eventually cleared by a loan on mortgage of the rates and taxes in conformity with section 253 of Act II. of 188."

PRAYERS FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Chairman, Mr. John Connon, having intimated the object of the meeting—

Mr. Venayek J. Sunkeritt said—Mr. Chairman—Before this meeting proceed I crave your indulgence to propose this resolution—

That in consequence of special meetings to be held this afternoon by the native community to offer up prayers for the preservation of the life of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales this meeting be adjourned till to-morow.

Mr. Narayen Wassudewje seconded the motion.

The Chairman said he did not think this a subject to divide upon, because he believed the general feeling of the meeting was that the business should go on.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—I think there would be no great inconvenience if the meting were adjourned.

Mr. Maclean—It would be very inconvenient to many of us, because it would be really the loss of an afternoon. I do not suppose we would be suspected of want of loyalty if we did not agree to this request. (A voice—"Certainly not.")

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—The business is very important, and you can see, Mr. Chairman, that the attendance is very limited.

Mr. Maclean said he though there was a very good attendance.

The Chairman then read the motion.

Mr. Hope—But supposing H. R. H. is dead to-morrow?

The motion was put to the meeting, and eight (including the Commissioner) voted for it, and thirteen against it.

THE MUNICIPALITY LOAN.

Mr. Hope—Gentlemen—You are all aware of the necessity which we are under of raising a considerable sum of money for the present wants of the Municipality. The the amount of that sum should be has been shown, in the committee of which I was a member, to depend greatly upon whether certain items of acknowledged debt were to be struck off or condoned, or were to be neither. It appears to be generally accepted, partly from what has been let fall by Government, and partly from what has been said in this room, that the Sinking Fund alone is to be restored and not the Drainage Fund or the House-Rate alone. I confess myself that I should have been glad to see the question as regards the drainage loan debated first. However, under the present circumstances, all that I understand is required to be provided is about 15 lakhs of rupees, which will cover cash payments and also afford a cash balance of about 2½ lakhs, including the repayment of Government to advances. The Government of Bombay, as I am informed, has been in communication with the Government of India with regard to this money being lent to us, but no satisfactory answer has yet been received. There can be no doubt that if the Government of India do lend this money, it will be upon the same terms as their previous 15 lakh loan, if not upon terms even more stringent. Under these circumstances, it was suggested to me by the highest authority that the question should be put before the Bench for them to consider whether it would be right to start an ordinary loan here in Bombay under terms of section 253 of the Act, the loan to be raised here by debenture or otherwise, or in the same mode as our previous loans were. In coming to this question, of course there are a great number of important points which will naturally suggest themselves to you. The Municipality, directly out of the effect of our having recourse to the Government loan—that is to say, whether we should have in the loan here terms less stringent than those which the Government of India would enforce. Our own loan would be repayable in a period of twenty and the Government of India's in a period of ten years. By some figures which I have prepared I find that this means that, if we are to borrow 15 lakhs, to be repaid in ten years, it will cost us Rs. 1,92,000 per annum; and if we borrow the same sum, to be repaid in twenty years, it will only cost us about one lakh and Rs. 19,000. There is still another question—Whether it might not be advisable to take some measures to raise money for even a much longer period then twenty years, the time to which we are tied down by the Act now in force. (Hear, hear.) The arguments for spreading the loan over a number of years must be so familiar that I will not trouble you with a *réchauffé* of them. We have a good example before us in Calcutta, which got some of the loans for its largest works for a period of fifty years; and if that has been managed in Calcutta, there does not at first sight appear to be any reason why we should not do the best we can. (Hear, hear.) I will put forward a definite resolution on the subject as follows:—

That a Committee of the Justices be appointed to act in concert with the Municipal Commissioner for the purpose of obtaining from one or more bank in this city or otherwise a cash credit of not less than fifteen lakes of rupees, to be applied to the immediate liquidation of the pressing pecuniary needs of the Municipality, and of reporting on the best mode in which the same can be eventually cleared by a loan on mortgage of rates and taxes in conformity with section 253 of Act II of 1865 or such other Act as might then be in force.

I may say, in explanation of that motion, that what we want is cash credit immediately. Every day our debts are running on at rates of from nine to twelve per cent., which is more than the Municipality can stand. Therefore, it was thought that the appointment of a committee with full powers to carry out the preliminaries of the negotiations would be the most satisfactory mode of meeting the emergency, and that a committee should then report for the final confirmation of the Justices [illegible] arrangements to pay up the road." The reason why a cash credit is mentioned is because, I presume, you will have to give something like a month's notice for tenders for a loan, and in the meantime there are plenty establishments in town who would allow a cash credit to be cleared upon a formal intimation of the loan. This seems to be obviously the best course we can adopt under the circumstances. The reason why I have used the words "not less than fifteen" is that it leaves it open for any member of the Bench to propose that we should open a drainage fund or borrow so much money for the municipal office, or fix the loan at any amount they may think proper. One thing is clear, that we cannot have less than fifteen lakhs.

Captain Baker—Will you not propose the names of the committee?

Mr. Hope—Being a stranger, I thought it would be better for some other person to suggest some names.

Captain Baker—I beg to second the resolution proposed by Mr. Hope. As regards the amount to be raised, I think Mr. Hope has very wisely put into the resolution the words "not less than 15 lakhs." I am sure we will want the full amount, and very possibly we may want more. To begin with, there is considerable doubt whether there will be a 2½ lakh balance available, and even if there is I doubt whether that is a sufficient balance to have in the Municipal Commissioner's hands. I think we should place on record as regards this particular loan, that although it would be very desirable that such great loans as may be required hereafter for the extension of the water supply or drainage may be, and ought to be, extended over fifty years, this one, being for debts incurred in current expenditure, should not be allowed to be contracted for more than twenty years.

Mr. Maclean—I do not see that it is of any use passing resolutions about the length of time that the loan is to last, considering the present state of the law. (Hear, hear.) We are bound to wait until we have the draft of this Municipal Bill, which, I suppose, is to be forthcoming some time or other. I believe some sections are to be introduced to do away with the present obsolete and absurd practice of providing for the repayment of all loans by a sinking fund; and the Government has promised that when it is brought forward there will be ample time allowed us to discuss those clauses. By a clause of the present Act, it is provided that we must pay one-twentieth of the principal every year, and that being so we are bound by the law, and it can be of no advantage to pass abstract resolutions.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was of opinion that applying to private persons or banks in Bombay would not be advantageous to the Municipality, because of the market fluctuations. He contended that the present state of matters had been brought about by the want of vigilance of the Government, and therefore, as the Municipality had a strong claim upon Government for accommodation, and he really did not think that it would—if applied to—object to give that loan, because three years ago it offered to grant a loan, and now it would surely do so when the necessity was greater. If the Municipality were conducted properly, and its overgrown institutions cut down, he believed the loan would be paid off in ten years, as it ought to be, because it was to clear off a debt contracted for current expenses. The Bench ought to bear in mind that before they procured loans independent of Government, the Bench would not be able to borrow 15 lakhs, according to section 253 of Act II. of 1865. Anyhow, it would be necessary to get a legislative enactment before this money could be borrowed. He begged to move—

"That the Bench resolve that Government be solicited to grant a loan of 15 lakhs of rupees from Government upon its [illegible] on what terms it will grant the loan."

Mr. Spencer represented that if it was illegal to borrow at all, it was illegal to borrow from Government. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hope had just said that he did not expect that Government would lend the Municipality upon any more favourable terms than a loan that could be got elsewhere, and if so, what object would be served in going to Government? The latter course would undoubtedly cause great delay, whereas Mr. Hope wanted the money immediately. Therefore he thought Mr. Hope's motion was better than Mr. Nowrojee's amendment.

The Chairman pointed out that as the amendment was not seconded it was not before the meeting.

Dr. Blaney asked if it was meant that the money was to be borrowed exclusively from banks and not from private persons.

Mr. Hope said he did not mean that; he had merely meant that the banks would be the best to go to for information.

Mr. Hope's motion was then put to the meeting and carried almost unanimously.

Captain Baker said there was a corollary to that motion which it was necessary to consider—viz., the appointment of a committee. He begged to propose as a committee—Captain Hancock, Mr. Narayen Wassudew, Mr. Maclean, and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee.

Mr. Sunkersett suggested the addition of Mr. Lidderdale.

This was agreed to, and the motion was carried.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR MR. EDGINTON.

Mr. Hope brought forward an application from Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, for fifteen months' leave of absence and arrangements as to allowance to Mr. Edginton, and acting appointment of a Deputy Commissioner. He mentioned that Mr. Edginton had been twenty years in the service, and this was his first application. Mr. Edginton's pay was Rs. 450 per mensem, and Rs. 300 for personal allowance, and it was proposed to allow him a half of the above while away, viz., Rs. 375. The saving which would accrue in consequence was intended to be appropriated to provide a substitute, so that no extra expense would be incurred by the Municipality.

Mr. Narrayen Wassudew proposed—

That Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, be allowed fifteen months' leave of absence on an allowance of Rs. 375 per mensem.

He said that if ever there was a hard-working meritorious servant of the Municipality or Government that person was Mr. Edginton. (Hear, hear.) He had watched with the utmost vigilance the great interests committed to his charge, and he (Mr. Narayen) felt sure there was no gentleman present who would grudge Mr. Edginton his leave after twenty years of steady uninterrupted service. (Hear, hear.)

Mr

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DURING the present year the powerful fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Company has been reinforced by five new steamships of a larger and superior class to those previously employed, having, in addition to the elegant accommodation provided for passengers, great capacity for carrying cargo. Of these vessels, the Indus was built by Messrs. Denny Brothers, of Dumbarton, and the other four by Messrs. Caird and Co. of Greenock. The Indus, Khedive, and Mirzapore are now successfully running in the Eastern seas, the Pekin had her official trial trip on Saturday in Stokes Bay, and the Peshawur was launched a fortnight ago, and will soon be ready for sea. It may be mentioned that the whole of these vessels have been added to the fleet without any additional call upon the shareholders, and it is believed that the same remark will apply to four more steamships of a similar class for which the directors have just concluded contracts. The new steamers have carrying capacity, besides mails, specie, passengers, and baggage, for as much as 2,100 tons dead weight of cargo, or the corresponding quantity of measurement goods, whether they consist of 17,000 bales of silk, 8,000 bales of cotton, or 4,000 chests of tea. The Pekin, as already mentioned, was taken to Stokes Bay on Saturday, under the command of Captain Woolcott, where she underwent an official trial at the measured mile, having a large party of the directors, Government and company's officials, and other gentlemen on board. The results of four runs at the mile were as under :—First run, 4min. 30sec., or 13·333 knots per hour; second, 4min. 6sec, or 14·634 knots; third, 4min. 38sec., or 12·950 knots; fourth, 4min. 5sec., or 14,694 knots; the true mean speed being 13·918 knots per hour. Average steam, 461b.; vacuum, 26; revolutions of engines, 62 per minute. She had a total weight of coals, water, and stores on board of 904 tons, and the vessel's draught of water was 17ft. forward and 18ft. 2in. aft., the mean draught being 17ft. 7in. The wind at the time was N.N.E., with a force of 3, and smooth sea. The Pekin is fitted with compound engines of 600-horse power, nominal, indicating 3,678 during the trial; diameter of cylinders, 62 and 104 inches; length of stroke, 54 inches; heating surface of boilers, 11,720 square feet; firegrate surface, 316·8 square feet; condensing surface, 6,060 square feet; diameter of screw, 17ft. 6in.; with a pitch of 22ft., increasing to 24ft. The dimensions of the vessel are as follow :—Length between perpendiculars, 375ft. 1in.; length over all, 40.ft.; breadth of beam, 45ft. 6in; depth, from top of floor to spar deck, 53ft. 2in.; register tonnage, 2,098·56; gross tonnage, 3,777·37. The Pekin has accommodation for 180 first and 56 second class passengers, and the whole of the fittings of the spacious saloon, state-rooms, bath rooms, &c, are of the best character, while all the latest improvements are introduced for ventilating and other purposes. The vessel behaved admirably during the trial, and Admirable Sir William Hall, who presided at the *degustation*, warmly complimented Mr. Caird, who was on board, on the manner in which his firm had turned this noble vessel out of hand, greatly to the satisfaction of himself and his colleagues. The Pekin is appointed to leave Southampton on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., for Shanghai, via the Suez Canal, calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong with passengers and cargo, and also taking passengers for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia, to be transferred at Galle to the mail steamers.—*Times*, Nov. 13.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 10.

MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE, Mr. Giffard, Q.C., Mr. Pollard, and Mr. W. B. Rose appeared for the plaintiff; the Attorney-General, Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., Sir G. Honyman, Q.C., Mr. Chapman Barber, and Mr. Bowen for the defence; Mr. Henry Matthews, Q.C., was for the Doughty trustees.

At the sitting of the Court,

The Attorney-General said he had shown the affidavit relating to the witness whose evidence it was desired to obtain at once, on the ground of dangerous illness, to the learned friend Serjeant Ballantine, who had expressed his satisfaction.

The Lord Chief Justice said the order for the examination would be made at the rising of the Court.

The Attorney-General, referring to a remark made by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine on the previous day, said—I do not propose to take up time by arguing it now, but I think it only right to state to my learned friend, as he may be making arrangements as to witnesses if I do not give him notice, that, having looked into the matter, I shall be prepared, when the time arises, to contend that my learned friend has no right to split his case, and that having gone so far into the Orton case he must continue it.

Serjeant Ballantine—I do not think that I have done anything to render it necessary that I should adopt that course. However, I will leave it to my industrious junior to look into the evidence and see if I am in any way bound to enter into the Orton case at present. But I cannot help thinking that the necessity will never arise.

The Lord Chief Justice—It is quite right that the intimation should be given.

The cross-examination of Andrew Bogle, the man of colour, was then resumed.

Serjeant Ballantine—Who is Mr. Fitzgerald?

The Lord Chief Justice—We have heard that before, I think.

The Attorney-General—I am not going to give any description of Mr. Fitzgerald, beyond simply saying that he is a barrister on the Western Circuit, that he married a Miss Talbot, who is connected with the Tichbornes, and that at a member of the family he has taken an active interest in the case.

Witness—I saw Mr. Fitzgerald on two occasions. The first time he seemed very angry with me. He asked me two or three questions about Sir Roger, and said "there would be no Sir Roger only for me." He said I was an encroacher, and asked what right had I with the Tichborne family. I said I had a greater right with them than any servant that ever lived with them.

Patrick Hogan, private in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, examined.

My opinion is that the claimant is the man; I have not the slightest doubt on the subject. I was in the Crimea and have medals. The five stripes on my arm are good-conduct stripes.

As Mr. Hawkins rose to cross-examine the witness,

The Lord Chief Justice said—There is one remark I should like to make. A great number of witnesses have been called as to matters of opinion; they are then cross-examined as to a great many matters, and finally repeat their opinion, perhaps somewhat modified. I do not wish to interfere with the discretion of counsel, but it seems to me that if there are exceptional matters as to any witness, it may be right to cross-examine into them; but if it is merely matter of opinion, from what I have seen this remains unaffected by the cross examination. However, I merely make the suggestion; I will not interfere.

The Attorney General—I do not think that even your Lordship—certainly nobody less than your Lordship—can possibly judge of what our case is or what our object is in cross-examining the witnesses. It may be true, as your Lordship knows, that an opinion once expressed is very seldom altered; but it may be very material, for the purpose of showing what weight is to be attached to that opinion, to elicit the grounds upon which it is formed. This must unfortunately tend to lengthen the cross-examinations in this case, but it is unavoidable.

The Lord Chief Justice—It is right that I should add, gentlemen of the jury, though the cross-examinations in this case have gone to very great length, that nobody can form an opinion as to the propriety of the examination except the counsel in the case, for nobody else knows what the case is. I have never complained, and the jury have never complained, but now, having had considerable experience of the class of evidence given by these military men, all I wanted to suggest—without wishing to take away from your discretion—was whether the cross-examinations might not be pointed to bringing out anything exceptional affecting the particular witness.

Mr. Hawkins—I assure your Lordship that we have considered the matter very carefully, and that I will not repeat any unnecessary questions.

The Lord Chief Justice—I accept that statement fully, Mr. Hawkins. Now let us go on.

The cross-examination of the witness was then proceeded with—It was in March, 1867, I first saw the plaintiff. (Affidavit of witness produced, which stated that it was in 1868.) It might be my mistake, Sir.

The Lord Chief Justice—Either way it was your mistake; which was it?

Witness—It was in 1868. M'Cann came for me to see the plaintiff. I was then in the Regent's Park Barracks. M'Cann made inquiries, I suppose. I had not seen him before for 16 years. He asked me if I recollected Lieutenant Tichborne. He told me he had come back, and grown very stout. I said, "If he was as big as a mountain I would know him."

Mr. Hawkins—It depends on the size of the mountain. (A laugh.)

Witness—We talk about old times in the regiment. I told M'Cann I would go down to Croydon on such a day. I went down by myself. I saw M'Cann and Carter and two female domestics.

Mr. Hawkins—Well, never mind about them. At least, I don't mind about them—you might. (Laughter.)

Witness—I was about a quarter of an hour in the house talking to M'Cann and Carter before I saw the plaintiff; and not exactly then, Sir. I was introduced to the drawing room. He came in to me there. I formed an opinion when I saw him from his personal appearance—from his expression and the lower part of his body. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hawkins—Well, I don't want to go into particulars about an opinion formed on such a foundation (laughter), but you got into conversation, I suppose?

Witness—Yes, there was one gentleman with him—a solicitor, or clerk, or something. (Identifies Mr. Baigent.) I had seen him before I had my interview with the plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You gave an answer to my learned friend that I did not quite understand. You talked about recognising the claimant by his "expression" and "the lower part of his body." Now, that is not generally supposed to be a part of the body which conveys much expression. (Laughter.) Will you explain?

Witness—I meant the lower part of his person when he moved—his way of walking about.

James Cairnes, examined by Mr. Pollard, said—I am a warder in Norwich Castle, and was 24 years in the Carbineers. I entered the regiment in 1837. I well remember Roger Tichborne joining it; I was then drill-corporal. I drilled him in foot drill and saw a good deal of him. He was very stupid in drill. (Laughter.) I saw the claimant 12 months ago at the Waterloo Hotel, Jermyn-street. I have not the slightest doubt of his identity.

Cross-examined—I have taken a good deal of interest in the case, and was deputed by Mr. Holmes to look after some of the witnesses. I first saw the claimant on the 29th of June, 1867, at the Duke of York Hotel, near Sandhurst College. I knew him directly by his features. I was two or three minutes before I recognized him. His face was fatter. His hair was about the same brown colour. I noticed the twitching of his eyes. I had been told he was a good deal stouter, but not that the twitching remained. He announced himself when he came in. I wrote the following letters to Rous while I was at Malvern :—

"Malvern, 6 p.m.

"Mr. Rous,—I am very happy to inform you that I went to Major Norbury's at 12.30 this day and brought Major Norbury back with me to the Foley Arms Hotel to have an interview with Sir Roger, and while I am writing this the interview is still going on, which, is nearly three hours. During the same time Major Norbury's servant came on a pony to me. Me and Major Norbury had his servant in front of Sir Roger, and himself and the servant is quite satisfied that Sir Roger is the same gentleman that was in the 6th Dragoons, but I do not know the result of Major Norbury's interview as I think Sir Roger and I am writing before post, and Major Norbury is still with Sir Roger. Excuse this; I will write again to-morrow, giving you more information. Hoping you are all well.

"I remain, most respectfully,

"J. CAIRNES.

"Excuse this, done in a hurry."

"Great Malvern, 4 p.m.

"Mr. Rous,—I am proud to inform you that the interview between Major Norbury and Sir Roger has been highly satisfactory, which I am proud to say. Major Norbury is a very strange man, but the conversation we had together in the trap had great effect. We leave to-morrow back to Cirencester, and from thence to Cirencester to have an interview with Captain Sherston, which I know will be right after I speak a few words with him. Carter has met with an accident—scratched his face with a fall. Please do not let on about this affair, as I think we will send Carter back this evening. Hoping you are well, also Mrs. Rous and friends. I cannot tell you when I will be back home.

"I remain, most respectfully,

"Sergt. JAMES CAIRNES, York Town-lodge, R. M. College, Sandhurst.

"To Mr. Rous, Swan Hotel, Alresford.

"Mr. Holmes's chief clerk was here last evening to take Major Norbury and servant's affidavits, which was first-class."

I was proud to say that the interview was satisfactory, because I wished his brother officers to recognise him. While we were in the house I talked to Major Norbury about the claimant. In another letter to Rous I said the claimant was going to have an interview at Cirencester with Captain Sherston, which I knew would be right if I spoke a few words to him. The letter went on to say—"Carter has met with an accident, scratched his face. Please don't let on about this affair, as I think he will send Carter back this evening."

The Lord Chief Justice—What did you wish to keep secret?—I meant that people at Alresford should not know of the accident.

Mr. Hawkins—Why not?—Because it looked so bad.

Did it look so bad for a man to have an accident? Why should not people have known it?—There was no particular reason.

Did not you want to caution Rous not to "let on" about your being at Malvern?—Nothing of the sort. The expression simply referred to the scratch on the face.

But if Carter was to go back that evening the scratch would be seen. After that you don't mean to say that the words referred to Carter?—Yes; to nothing else. Another of witness's letters was here read, in which he stated that Major Norbury and his servant had made affidavits, "which was first class." The conversation in the trap was about the claimant's stoutness. That was all. We also talked about the different officers in the regiment That was all I told him.

What effect did your statement about his stoutness have upon him?—I don't know what effect it had on him.

Had it any effect?—Not that I am aware of.

Then, why did you write this?—I don't know. I can't answer for it.

The Lord Chief Justice—Did you tell Major Norbury your opinion of the claimant?—Yes.

Cross-examination continued—The claimant had not then seen Captain Sherston that I am aware of.

What few words did you mean to speak to Captain Sherston?—Only about his stoutness. I did not see him after all.

The same sort of conversation as you had in the trap?—Yes.

And which had produced a great effect?—I did not see any change in him. Copies of the affidavits were furnished to me, and I did what Mr. Holmes requested me in getting up evidence. I went to Cirencester with the claimant. In December, 1867, I wrote to Rous that I thought Sir Roger had sufficient officers on his side to pull him through anything.

Another letter from witness to Rous, dated February, 1868, was put in, containing the following passage :—

"I was much obliged for your information respecting the fresh affidavits you got at Colchester and elsewhere, but extremely sorry as regards Captain Fraser. He was always an austere man, and thought himself above every other person. You must not be surprised at his not recognising Sir Roger, as Phillips and Fraser married two sisters. . . I think Sir Roger has plenty of officers on his side without Phillips or Fraser."

I told Rous to send me all the military affidavits. I did not afterwards go to Norwich; I live there. I never saw the claimant there nor at Yarmouth. I got William Try's affidavit sworn to by a solicitor.

A further letter from witness to Rous was read, which mentioned a conversation with Major Forest, who stated that claimant's lawyer had given up all further proceedings, having found out that he was the wrong man. Witness endeavoured to disabuse him of this impression, and went on to say, "You might drop a word on the quiet to Sir Roger, saying a Christmas hamper would be very acceptable at my lodge this Christmas, as times is very dull. (Laughter.) I know you can manage that all right. Wilde is well, and always pleased to hear of any fresh officers identifying Sir Roger, but Waddington seems displeased, I am sorry to say."

Witness—I was not out of a situation in 1867 or 1868. I was gatekeeper at the College. The letter you produce is one that I wrote to Sir Roger.

The letter was as follows :—

"York Town-lodge, R. M. College, 31 5'68.

"Sir Roger,—I hope you have not forgot what I asked you for, you will oblige me much by so doing. I will pay it back as soon as I can. Hoping you are well, also Lady Tichborne and family.

"I remain your humble servant

"JAMES CAIRNES.

"Sir R. Tichborne, Bart."

What had you asked him for?—For a loan. I did not mention the amount. I got nothing, and nothing from Holmes, only expenses. I wanted a loan to pay a doctor's bill. I had asked him for it by letter. I stopped at Croydon once on my way to London, and saw him. I got Try's two affidavits sworn.

Re-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Have you any notion how your letter to Sir Roger came into the hands of the other side?—I suppose he must have received it when he was stopping at Rous's. Rous was apparently acting as clerk to Holmes, and in that capacity it was that I wrote to him.

The Attorney-General—He is landlord of the Swan at Alresford.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—But he is an attorney's clerk also.

Re-examination continued—He was landlord of the Swan when he first called on me. He called on me for Mr. Holmes on behalf of Sir Roger. Carter's accident was through slipping over a stone at the hotel gates. He was not drunk.

What did you mean by saying Major Norbury was a very strange man? He has given evidence, and as he is in court I dare say he will like to know what you think of him. (A laugh)—I meant that he was always very strict in the regiment.

Mrs. Cairnes—I am the wife of the last witness, and was so in 1849. We were then living in a troop room in Portobello barracks, my husband being a troop-corporal. I am a Catholic, as Mr. Tichborne was, and that led to my noticing him particularly. I have since seen him in 1867, on June 29, with my husband, at the Duke of York Hotel. Sir Roger recognized me, and I recognized him, and should have known him anywhere. Mr. Holmes said to me, "Don't you think I am Sir Roger?" I replied, "Certainly not." Mr. Tichborne said, "How do you do, Mrs. Cairnes?" and he reminded my husband of the injury done to his arm in Canterbury, in September, 1852. He also reminded us of a child who was suffocated in the hospital, where I lived at that time. I recollected that circumstance well, for my husband's arm was in a sling at the time.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You have no doubt that the claimant is the same person?—None at all.

Do you recognize him from anything more than his features?—Yes, by his manner, his walk, and his voice. His eyes are also just those of the Mr. Tichborne who was in the regiment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hawkins—There is no alteration in him, then, that you can notice?—Yes, he has grown very stout. My husband was thin when he married me, and now is stout, too. (A laugh.)

In other respects you see no change?—There is some alteration in the face and all.

Your husband's face has not changed at all?—Oh, yes, it has; and mine has changed very much. We are all getting older, and of course Sir Roger Tichborne is much older than he was then. (A laugh.)

Come, now, you have not changed very much during the last ten years?—At any rate, my opinions have not. (Laughter.)

And I expect they never will?—Well, I hope not (Laughter.)

Right or wrong?—Oh, right, certainly. I should be sorry otherwise.

Your face, then, has changed, yet he recognized you the moment he saw you?—My eyes are the same. (Laughter.)

Now I do not mean it rudely, but had you been used to look at his eyes (laughter?)—I could tell his eyes anywhere. (Laughter.)

And he must have known yours? (Laughter.)—Perhaps so.

So that you must have recognized one another by your eyes?—Yes, we did.

Just so. But in other respects he is not changed?—His face is the same; only stouter.

You had not a moment's hesitation in recognising him?—Not any. The twitching of his eyes and the general resemblance were sufficient.

You could have picked him out in a crowd?—I am not so fond of going into a crowd.

But if by accident you had happened to meet him in a crowd?—I might not have given it a thought.

You might then have missed recognizing him?—Yes.

You knew you were going to see him at the public-house?—Waddington and Wilde said we were to inquire for the Duke of York. I was for not going, but they pressed me When I got there I asked what they wanted me for. I expected what it was, because we had heard that Sir Roger Tichborne was going there.

Did you mention to him the breaking of your husband's arm?—No; he asked my husband how his arm and hand were, because for years he could not use them.

I suppose your husband's accident was tolerably well known in the regiment?—Yes, because he was taken to the hospital. His arm was broken on September 26. I cannot recollect the year, but we were then at Canterbury.

Did I understand you to say that the claimant remembered the date?—Not the date, but the accident. I think it may have been in 1852, when we got the horses back again after being countermanded for India.

The claimant's recollection of the arm being broken made a great impression upon you?—I should have known him without that.

But it did make a great impression upon you?—Yes, and likewise his recollection of the little boy who was smothered at the same time.

Of course you have not spoken to your husband about the matter since?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Do not say that.

Mr. Hawkins—Have you spoken about this matter to him?—No; we do not bother our heads about it. We are perfectly sure he is the same gentleman.

Re-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Never mind the colour of his eyes. Looking at his features generally, have you any doubt he is the man?—Not the slightest.

And is your impression altogether independent of anything he has told you?—Quite independent.

And you have no motive on earth in giving this evidence?—No; except to see right done.

John Andrews, partner in the firm of Andrews and Co., Pall Mall, said that on the 9th of September, 1849, he measured Mr. Tichborne for a helmet. He had not measured the claimant's head since his return from Australia.

Colonel Franklin Lushington said—I am upon the record the defendant in this suit in my capacity of tenant of Tichborne house and park, upon which I have expended a considerable sum of money.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—So that your interest, as far as money goes, is opposed to that of the claimant?—Yes.

I believe you had no acquaintance with him before he went abroad?—No.

Before seeing him on his return I suppose the matter was a good deal canvassed in your circle?—I heard the claimant was coming home, but we did not think much of it.

Up to the time you saw him last you formed any belief as to his claim?—An unfavourable belief, decidedly. I heard in the early part of 1867 that the claimant was on a visit to Mr. Hopkins, and took an opportunity of being introduced to him.

Was that a voluntary application on your part?—It was in consequence of a conversation with Mr. Hopkins. I was introduced to him at Mr. Hopkins's house at Alresford, two miles from Tichborne-park. The next day, I think, I lunched at Mr. Hopkins's, and then I walked over to Tichborne with Sir Roger.

Up to that time, as far as you know, had the claimant, unless he be Sir Roger Tichborne, any access to your house?—No; that I know of, and I think there are no means by which he could have had such access without my knowledge.

Had any persons engaged in this claim been in your house?—So many persons have been engaged in it.

That was, perhaps, too general a question. Had you, then, given any information to him or to any of his friends—Oh, no.

Which was the first room you entered when you received him at Tichborne?—The dining-room.

And whether the feeling was real or assumed, how did he appear affected when he entered that room?—As soon as he came in he looked round at the pictures, and stopping in one he said, "Oh, there's Maunca!" He turned pale, was apparently affected, and sat down.

The Lord Chief Justice—That was in February, 1867?—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Was the portrait one taken in Lady Tichborne's early youth?—Yes, I think the date upon it was 1830. Most of the pictures came to Tichborne shortly after I took possession in 1865. I hung them all; they were not in the house when I came into it. I believe they had been in Tichborne before.

Was there any picture next to that of Lady Tichborne?—Yes, a portrait of my father.

Did Sir Roger make any remark about it?—He said, "I do not recognize that picture."

As a matter of fact, how long had it been in existence?—It was painted shortly before my father's death in 1862.

And do you swear he never could have seen it before?—Impossible. That was the only picture on that side of the room which did not belong to the Tichborne family.

Was the Dole picture hanging up?—Yes, and he said it was looking fresher than when he saw it last.

Had there in fact been any change in it?—Yes, it had been lately cleaned and varnished. There is a chapel adjoining the house, and I think he remarked on coming to a certain door, "That is the door leading into the chapel." But I cannot swear to that remark. There is an unfinished wing to the house, and in the gallery there he noticed a picture of Our Saviour carrying the crucifix—a great daub. He said it was a picture he had sent home.

Do you know anything about that?—No. There was the skin of a bird, and he said he had sent that home too, and had dried it himself. He said so he worked the skin about in his hands. It is not the skin of an albatross.

When he parted with you on that occasion was there anything in his manner which attracted your attention?—Yes.

The Attorney-General—I cannot see how a conversation, apart from specific acts deposed to, can be evidence.

The Lord Chief Justice—The learned Serjeant probably knows what is coming, and I must trust to him not to elicit anything which is not evidence. It must go on upon his responsibility.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Did he express himself in English?—Yes, but with a gesture of the hand which reminded me very much of a Frenchman. I said, "I hope you will come again," and I think I added "without ceremony," whereupon he replied, "without *ceremonie*," or "sans *ceremonie*," not using the English word ceremony.

Do you remember the claimant trying on a helmet at Mr. Hopkins's?—Yes.

Did it appear to fit him?—It seemed to be rather tight. I do not remember any incident which occurred when he tried it on.

I believe you have since from time to time seen a good deal of him?—Yes, and at first I did all I could to bring him into communication with members of his family.

Cross-examination continued by Mr. Hawkins—The helmet was not a fit, then?—I do not know what you call a fit. It was a tight fit.

You would not like to wear a hat like it?—Not for long.

You say you spent money upon the house. Was it not a part of the terms of your tenancy that you should do so?—Yes, the condition was that I should spend £200. I took the house not for a three years' term, but, at my option, for seven, 14, or 21 years. The house was done up for me by a man who lived at Winchester.

Was the portrait of Lady Tichborne a large one?—Yes, I think it is what is called a three-quarters length, about 5ft. by 4ft., and full life size. Lady Tichborne is represented in a low dress of black satin, relieved by a yellow shawl. She is seated. The Dole picture had been done up in London by direction of one of the members of the family.

Do you not know that it was cleansed and that £45 were paid for it by the Dowager Lady Tichborne herself?—I heard some such sum was paid for it, but I know nothing. The room—long round with pictures, but among them are only two family portraits—one that of Lady Tichborne and the other, I think, Mr. Doughty.

The Dole picture is a large one and well-known in Hampshire?—Yes, and a beautiful picture. It is about 6ft. long by 4ft. in height, and represents the giving of the dole; it is a striking and remarkable picture.

The picture in the unfinished wing is also a big picture?—About 4ft. by 3ft. It was not hung. I think I put it there when the pictures first came in.

It was a striking picture?—Striking for its badness.

Besides that, you said there was the skin of a bird (producing it). Why, it looks like an old, dilapidated cock pheasant. (Laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—The question seems to be whether Mr. Hawkins's evidence is correct. (Laughter.)

The skin, which had come in pieces, and was very suggestive of moths and vermin, was here handed to his Lordship and then to the jury, who handled it with visible reluctance, but at last pronounced it to be the remains of a cock pheasant. It was then passed to the witness, who was still more loth to touch the uninviting fragments of skin and feathers.

Mr. Hawkins (to witness)—Don't be afraid of it; it won't bite you. (Laughter.) Take it by the tail—Really, I had rather not. (Laughter.)

Well, is it not, to be sure, your judgment, the skin of a cock pheasant?—It is the skin of an animal very much like a pheasant. (Laughter.)

As much like it as two peas are like each other?—I cannot answer that question.

The Lord Chief Justice—Do you believe it to be the skin of a cock pheasant?—I do not think it is an English cock pheasant; but I am no sportsman and no judge.

Mr. Hawkins—Though not a sportsman, I suppose you go into the preserves and see the hybrid animals, foreign birds, turned out there?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—It is no part of the witness's duty to give an opinion upon this point.

The Lord Chief Justice—The skin must be deposited somewhere in keeping.

Mr. Hawkins—Will your Lordship mark it? (Laughter.) (To witness). Have you advanced any money for the purpose of carrying on this litigation?—Not to carry on the litigation. I offered the claimant £100 once when I thought he was hard up, and I assisted his wife and family when he was away.

I see your name to put down in the schedule for £1,000?—Yes, but I did not advance him quite as much as that. Without referring to my papers I could not tell you to £40 or £50 how much. I should think altogether I paid £750 and, with interest at 5 per cent., it would come to about £1,000.

Do you hold any security?—I have only a bit of paper for £100 if that can be called security.

Is that the only security you have seen or had shown to you a photograph of old Orton?—Yes, it was shown to me by Mr. Holmes.

Did you say there was a strong likeness between the claimant and that photograph?—I said I thought I saw a likeness.

Was your expression this—"What a strong likeness there is?"—I do not remember. I think not, though I might have said that the eyebrows were very like.

You won't undertake to say positively that you did not pronounce the portrait to be very like?—No. I forget by whom I first heard it suggested that it was an Orton.

Do you remember a meeting at Alresford at which Mr. Scott was in the chair?—I was present at that meeting, when the discussion occurred about the letters.

And heard the claimant deny that they were in his handwriting?—Yes.

At the time you believed him when he said they were not in this handwriting?—I did not believe him. I believed he was telling an untruth, and expressed my opinion.

Did you say he was "a thundering liar?"—I do not remember using those words, but I dare say I may have done so.

Were you at Mr. Holmes' office after that meeting?—I think I may have been, but the occasion was not so important that I now remember it. I do not know whether it was the meeting with Captain Angell.

Re-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I saw Captain Angell, the same person whose evidence was recently taken before an examiner on the part of the defendants. I suppose you have had no consideration for the money you have advanced to him?—None whatever.

Was it advanced except in kindness to him; do you expect any benefit from it?—None whatever. I advanced him £100 because he was hard up, and he was very desirous for it. That was convenient for me then to advance money, but I said I would support his wife and children during his absence, and I did so.

The Attorney General then proceeded to read a correspondence between Mr. Bingry, one of the witnesses, and Mr. Holmes, and the claimant.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Witnesses on both sides are expected from Australia; they cannot arrive till the 25th; and, therefore, no substantial loss of time will be caused by the adjournment over Thursday.

The Lord Chief Justice—Then, excepting the witnesses who may arrive from Australia, the plaintiff's case is within the compass of a few days?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I hope so.

It was ultimately arranged that the Court should sit only on Tuesday and Wednesday in next week.

Arnold Hamlet, examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I reside at Mossbank, Lancashire, and am troop sergeant of the Lancashire Yeomanry. I was formerly troop sergeant in the Carbineers. I met the claimant at the Victoria Hotel, Liverpool, in 1868. I talked with him about old affairs, and examined his features. My opinion is that he is Roger Tichborne, who formerly belonged to the Carbineers.

Henry Wood, examined by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—I live at Mitcham, Surrey, and am a florist. I was head gardener at Tichborne Park from November, 1849, to the end of 1850. I frequently saw Roger Tichborne when he visited the place. I took an interest in the inquiries that were going on, and in November, 1870, wrote a letter to his solicitors. My words were these :—"And if he be the veritable party, he will, no doubt, remember me and a particular circumstance that took place while he was in residence there, in which he took the chief part, though I was no less engaged in it." I asked him whether he remembered a particular circumstance in which we were both engaged. After very slight hesitation he said, "Were there some ladies present?" I replied, "Yes, there were." He then said, "Was it planting a tree in front of Tichborne House?" I said, "Yes, that was the circumstance to which I allluded." I had not given him or anybody connected with the case the slightest hint of what it was. I believe Lady Doughty was one of the ladies present. Independently of this, and from his general appearance, gait, and manner, I believe him to be Sir Roger Tichborne. The Court adjourned shortly before 2 o'clock till Tuesday next, with the understanding that on Wednesday there would be a further adjournment till the Monday following.

A PARADOX.—On Henry Erskine being told that Knox, who had long derived his livelihood by keeping the door of the Parliament House, had been killed by a shot from a small cannon on the king's birth-day, he observed that "it was remarkable a man should live by the civil, and die by the canon, law."

NOT FAR FROM THE TRUTH.—During the trial of a disputed settlement at Leith, one of the witnesses was asked, "Do sermons and not tombstones build kirks?" "Do you the most?" He excited the risibility of the court by replying, "I consider that if ministers cannot remember their own sermons, it is perfectly unreasonable to expect their hearers to do so."

AN UNDERTAKER'S REASON.—Tam Neil was wright and precentor in Edinburgh, and a very droll character in his way. Being questioned one day by a lady, at whose house he was employed, as the reason why people of his profession were so exorbitant in their charges for coffins, he looked very mysterious, and agreed to give her the necessary information in return for a glass of whiskey. The stipulation being carried out, Tam said, "Weel, m'am, it's juist because they are ne'er brought back to be mended."

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The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the genuine is to be obtained only of

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THOMAS D. MARSHALLS' GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress 21s., Hide Hunting Boots 45s., Morocco Slippers 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, sent Carriage free to Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rentsand other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

CAPITAL—1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, LAHORE, HONGKONG, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AGRA, SHANGHAI, EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST drawn, and ARMY, NAVY, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

EVERY other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

ALL Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, (Limited), or order.

HOURS of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

NOTICES.

NEW STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have RECEIVED

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, à dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6 0
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	Post End, per doz	6 8
	Fall Mall, per doz	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Overland Suit	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Twist Travelling Suit	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	12 0
	Extra Light Drab Shell	6 8
	Black